

HARRIS.
One-Price, Square-Dealing,
CLOTHIER,
ST. LOUIS BLOCK,
MAIN STREET.

It is not often you can hear of a dealer in the Ready Made article of Clothing issue a Challenge to the Custom Tailors to equal with their work the class of goods he is selling, but here is an occasion where you can see it.

Take a stroll about our city, examine the Suits you see your friends have worked a month to pay for; look at the specimens displayed at the tailor shops, and then come down to our store; and if we can't discount them in STYLE, in FIT, in APPEARANCE, in TEXTURE, and in PRICE, we will acknowledge the corn, cancel our advertising contracts and retire from business.

You foolish men! who have been paying \$50, \$60 and \$70 for a Suit of Clothes, come and see what we are offering for anywhere from \$22 to \$35, and we will guarantee you will regret your reckless Waste of Wealth, and hereafter buy your Clothing from us.

MILLER HATS.

But another point that will interest you is our cut on

FALL OVERCOATS,
the Finest at \$18. Take your pick for \$18! Those Silk Lined, Wide Wales, formerly \$30, now \$18. Those Beautiful Kerseys sold for \$25, now \$18. Those Silk Faced Diagonals, worth \$28, now \$18. There ain't many of them, so to be sure of securing your choice come soon before they are all gone.

STYLISH NECKWEAR.

To our numerous Lady Patrons, we would say: Our Department of Clothing for Boys and Children is more worthy of their attention than ever. Complete in every detail, lines numerous and varied, we feel that we have outdone all former efforts in the display we make this year.

The nobby little Jersey Suits are the admiration of all that see them, while the Plush Trimmed Overcoats—size 4 to 10—have induced purchases from ladies which had never before failed to send east when anything was needed for the little fellows. Fully 1,000 pairs of odd pairs for the "little shavers," and Flannel Waists from \$1 upwards.

MILLER HATS.

HARRIS
The One-Price Clothier
ST. LOUIS BLOCK,
MAIN STREET.

CRONIN'S CLOTHES FOUND

The Apparel and Instruments of the
Murdered Doctor Discovered
In a Catch Basin.

Cronin's Prescription Book and
Case Bearing his Name Among
The Articles.

The Discovery Made in the Vicinity
Where the Body and Trunk
Were Unearthed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Dr. Cronin's clothes and case of surgical instruments were found this afternoon and fully identified, and the discovery has created the greatest excitement among the officers of the state. Complaints were made recently that the sewer at the intersection of Evanston and Buena avenues was running over, and to day workmen were sent to investigate the trouble. The cover was removed from the man-hole in the middle of the street and after a few minutes work with poles and hook two valises were brought up, one leather one, and other the remains of a cheap paper one. In the leather valise were found Dr. Cronin's prescription book, with several prescriptions bearing his signature. The paper one dropped to pieces as it was pulled out and from it rolled a mass of tattered clothing, most of which had been cut in strips. The only garment remaining intact was the vest, which was in the center and which encircled the doctor's case of surgical instruments. The clothes evidently had been cut in the hope that they would sooner fall apart and be borne away in the sewer. The clothing, surgical case and prescription book, the latter two being marked with Cronin's name, were fully identified by the Cook and DuSable police, the property of the murdered physician.

The most damaging of all the circumstances for the prisoners is the fact that the find was made only one block from the spot where the bloody trunk was discovered after it had been thrown hurriedly from the wagon, and only half a mile south of where the body was found in the catch basin. The paper valise is supposed to be the one purchased by "J. B. Simons," and tomorrow a clerk will endeavor to identify it.

A tragic event which occurred just in front of the court house, while everybody was examining these articles, caused wild excitement. A shot was heard just at the entrance of Judge McConnell's court. A dozen lawyers and reporters rushed out and found stretched on the sidewalk the body of a large man, a revolver in his hand, the brains oozing from his skull. He was dead and as no one could identify him it was at once presumed that his tragic death had some mysterious connection with the sensational discoveries of the day. After an hour's investigation, however, it was learned that his name was Edward Behn, and that he had been for some time known to be partially insane. He doubled himself while laboring under mental aberration.

The Cronin Trial.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—In the Cronin case this morning the cross-examination of Capt. Schuttler was continued. Nothing new was developed. William Nieman, who at the time of the murder kept a saloon near the Carlson cottage, testified that O'Sullivan entered the saloon between 10 and 11 o'clock on the night of the murder, accompanied by two men. According to his best judgment he thought Conklin was one of the men. He thought the third man was Kunze. They talked together in undertones with their hands to their faces.

The first witness in the afternoon was Andrew J. Monetti, a printer, who works for Mr. Stanton, the man who printed the business cards for O'Sullivan, one of which was used to decoy Dr. Cronin to his death. He identified the card heretofore placed in evidence. On April 27 O'Sullivan called him to his home, where he was printed and took some of them away with him. He also left instructions to give the rest to one of his men if he should call.

Policeman Heed, desk sergeant at the Police Court, testified that Detective Conklin was stationed previously to his arrest in connection with this case, testified that in the month of April he received a telephone message from O'Sullivan, who wanted to see Conklin at his (O'Sullivan's) house, that evening. When told of it, Conklin said "All right." On the first or second day of May he received the same message again, and again Conklin said, "All right." It is O'Sullivan's claim that the man who called him on the night of May 12, about 12:30 a. m., drove away two men, a tall one and a short one, who were standing on the sidewalk near the Carlson cottage, telling them they had no business to be out at that time of night. Witness then walked past the cottage and noticed a bright light burning within. Ten minutes later when re-passing, he noticed the cottage was in darkness. Policeman Robinson testified that Officer Hunter had called his attention to the Carlson cottage about 10 o'clock the night of May 12 and that between the time of going past it to the north and returning the position of one of the blinds had been changed, the lower slats being opened. Adjourned.

Application was made this morning before Judge Baker for the discharge from \$25,000 bail of Alexander Sullivan, in which he was held last June. The claim is made that the grand jury since having failed to act, his bail should be dropped. The court was inclined to coincide in this opinion, but put the matter over till tomorrow at the request of the state.

Mrs. Mandie Morgan, said to be an important witness for the prosecution in the Cronin case, was sand-bagged to-night by an unknown person. She was on West Jackson street and had been out visiting. On her way home she took a short cut through an alley, when some one wrapped in a shawl struck her a heavy blow with a blunt instrument. She fell, but after her assailant left, she managed to drag herself into a house, when she fainted. She has since been in a serious condition.

Charleston's Celebration.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 8.—A leading feature of the fourth day of the gala week was a fantastic parade last night through the principal streets. Five thousand people were in line and 50,000 spectators cheered them wildly. To-night a leading feature was the illuminating of the harbor and forts and the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

TEMPERANCE WORKERS' SESSION

Annual Gathering of the W. C. T. U.—Heavy
Decrease in Membership.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The sixteenth annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union met here this morning with four or five hundred delegates present from all parts of the country. The morning session was devoted to the reading of scriptures and prayers, a majority of the convention are strongly in favor of an alliance with the third party, yet cannot conceal their anxiety as to the attitude of the minority, who believe in non-partisan action. If the Iowa union were present, the meeting would be important. Last year the national officers claimed 10,000 local unions with a membership of 200,000. To-day the official reports showed 7,000 local unions with a membership of 142,163. Among the number which have withdrawn are such unions as Minneapolis, Cleveland, and Chester county, Penn., the latter comprising sixty unions. Such startling figures disturb the equanimity of the organization, and make evident the fact that dissatisfaction has made a strong impression.

This afternoon was devoted to the business of the union, the usual committees being appointed and reports from the executive committee, treasurer and other officers read. Miss Francis E. Willard, president of the society, delivered her annual address to-night. In the beginning she said patriotism had always been her religion, and continued: "You are in Chicago, and the Cronin murder trial is in full blast. The national flag was hoisted and the red flag of the union applied not far from here but a few weeks ago. The experiment of free government in our large towns and cities is a failure confessed by the men themselves, nor are the reasons for this monumental catastrophe satisfactory. America has become the dumping ground of European cities. Immigration has steadily deteriorated in proportion as its quantity has grown. To-day we have a hundred thousand anarchists among us. Multiplication of conventions, enormous accumulations of capital, corporate combinations and the octopus grip of the trust render our wage workers uneasy. Note the sullen look on the grimy faces in mine and manufactory and on the streets of our cities. The day and see if well-to-do Americans are not asleep on the edge of a volcano."

Turning to politics, Miss Willard said: "Let it never be forgotten that we who are here represent a national movement; that it is our special prerogative to note political signs of promise along the national horizon, and yonder we see two great old warships battering each other on the high seas of a presidential campaign. We see that high tariff and protectionist policy, the glittering prizes of position and of ambition, engage them together, while in view comes a gleaming sail that tell us she is launched on the wave, the red ship of liberty, the ship of humanity, the ship of peace and freedom. Are we afraid to send our blessings out after that ship across the stormy water or to ask heaven's blessings on the brave men who died for its destiny? Nay—sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, we have sailed forth the trumpet that shall never retreat."

Miss Willard recommended that they ask congress to pass an amendment to the interstate law forbidding the bringing of alcoholic liquors into a prohibition state; that they work for the Blair educational bill and the Blair prohibition amendment to the national constitution, and for a law forbidding the manufacture of cigarettes and one against smoking in waiting rooms and postoffices. She said the thanks of the convention were due President Harrison for directing that no liquor be sold on the reservation in Washington; to Secretary Vanhooker for his pronouncement in favor of prohibition and Sabbath observance, and added: "Our protest should be sent to Vice-President Morton for permitting a saloon under his new hotel. It was well known the vice-president was the enemy of prohibition, but that he would thus outrage Christian sentiment by a personal alliance with the liquor traffic no one would believe but for indisputable proof." In the evening the convention adjourned to the hotel.

Brief addresses were made by Gen. Neal Dow, Mother Stewart, of Ohio; Mrs. Judge Foster, president of the W. C. T. U. in Canada, and Miss Annie Phelps, of Toronto. Mrs. Caroline D. Ball, treasurer, also secretary of the society, read an extensive review of this work during the past twelve years. This has been a year made memorable by defeats, added Mrs. Ball. First, New Hampshire refused to make a prohibition law, Massachusetts followed and by a majority of 46,628 stepped down from the lofty pinnacle of reform and gave herself in passive obedience to the liquor oligarchy. But our hope, if we have any, centered on Pennsylvania only to be met by defeat, and Rhode Island (brave little "Rhody"), where W. C. T. U. had left no stone unturned, and had found no task too hard, was shattered in the hour of her triumph. Connecticut, with all her ancient traditions, her religious history was given over to the powers of darkness by the tremendous majority of 17,536. But these defeats should each a lesson. There are no more metaphors and state legislatures changed, and this seems well impossible when, after following wrong methods for years, we cut entirely loose from them and make straight for the point desired.

STARVING HALIFAX FISHERMAN.

Two Hundred People Must Have Aid or
They Will Perish.

HALIFAX, Nov. 8.—The reported distress among the fishermen at Terence Bay and Lower Prospect, West Halifax, is confirmed. Nearly half the population in each village is on the brink of starvation owing to the failure of fishing. The twenty or thirty families in each place, numbering nearly 200 persons, have consumed every scrap of food they could obtain. Provisions will have to be sent them or many will undoubtedly perish.

War in Mexico.

LAREDO, Nov. 8.—News has reached the commander of the Mexican troops at Nuevo Laredo of serious trouble at Mier, Mexico. Last Sunday a merchant named Gutierrez was killed by two customs guards. The citizens raised a mob and lynched the guards. A body of forty or fifty Mexican troops and fifteen or twenty customs guards came upon the scene and a battle ensued in which ten or fifteen were killed and wounded. Reinforcements are asked for from Matamoros.

An Anecdote.

ANACONDA, Nov. 8.—[Special.]—At 10 o'clock last evening the stable and henry belonging to J. W. Barker were burned to the ground and the house scorched. Loss about \$1,000.

A SOVEREIGN PEOPLE.

President Harrison Issues His Proclamation Formally Admitting
Montana to Statehood.

J. K. Toole Takes the Oath of Office and Assumes the Reins
of Government.

Scenes and Incidents Attending the Ceremony—Congratulations from all Sides—As Viewed at Washington.

Montana is a state. For several days the people of the territory have been anxiously awaiting the receipt of the glad tidings which would usher into existence the new born state, and yesterday the electric current flashed the welcome news as follows:

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES.
WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 7, 1889.
To Hon. Joseph K. Toole, Governor of the State of Montana:
The president signed and issued the proclamation declaring Montana a state of the union at 10:40 o'clock this morning.

Secretary of State.
This telegram was received at the Western Union office at 11 o'clock, and eleven minutes later it was in the hands of the Hon. Joseph K. Toole, Manager Swan carrying the document in person. The INDEPENDENT soon spread the news before the public and it went through the city like a whirlwind.

Everybody was happy and people cordially greeted one another with handshaking and other tokens of pleasure. It was a great day and never did old Sol shine more brightly on Montana than yesterday, seemingly joining with the people in the great joy that inaugurates a new era in Montana's glorious career. The sturdy pioneers who paved the way for this condition of things, were the most joyous. It was a grand occasion for those men who for twenty-five years have toiled and labored in the interest of this commonwealth; men who drove the savage from his haunt to make happy homes for thousands; men who brought order out of chaos and made known to the world what a grand empire Montana is—men who you and I, and the constellations of stars that is known throughout the globe as the greatest nation on earth.

Mr. Toole announced that he would take the oath of office at 2 o'clock. Before the appointed time the governor's office in the court house was crowded with people, all in the happiest mood, and when Mr. Toole appeared at the main entrance of the building, escorted by friends, he was loudly cheered. As he entered the governor's office the cheering was repeated. Mr. Toole bowed his acknowledgments and stepped up to a desk where without any undue ceremony he was duly inaugurated. It was just 12:25 p. m. when Governor Toole placed his hand on an open bible, raised his right hand, while his young nephew, X. K. Stout, notary public, read the oath, which Gov. Toole repeated in a loud, clear voice. During the simple but impressive ceremony everyone in the room stood up with hat in hand. The oath was as follows:

"I do solemnly swear that I will support, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the state of Montana, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; and that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing to procure my nomination or election except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this state, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any duty or act pertaining to my office other than the compensation allowed by law. So help me God."

Just at the conclusion of the taking of the oath Mr. A. Lambeth, who was near the governor, reached out his hand and tendered the first congratulations. These more cheers were proposed for the governor and heartily given, while his excellency received the hearty handshakes and congratulations of a long line of officials. Then the governor, Mr. Toole, stepped to a chair at the suggestion of others present and in behalf of the people present extended congratulations to Gov. Toole and said his heartiest congratulations to him. Gov. Toole responded as follows:

Gentlemen: In assuming the duties of the governor of the state of Montana, I am profoundly impressed with the responsibilities of this position. The circumstances attending such an event are always interesting, but upon this occasion they are unusually important. We are called upon to set in operation for the first time the machinery of the new state. We will be confronted at the onset with problems, the solution of which will call for the exercise of sound judgment, and in the enforcement of which there should be an inflexible purpose to do right (applause). The honor and integrity of the state shall be paramount to all other considerations. As a citizen, often honored by her people as the chief executive charged with the duty of seeing the laws faithfully executed, I shall always have that warm and devoted heart for her best interests which the continued confidence of the people has inspired. (Applause.) With a firm reliance upon the laws faithfully executed, the solution of the problems is lodged, and invoking their aid and cooperation in all lawful endeavors, I now enter upon the discharge of the duties of my office. (Cheers and great applause.) I sincerely thank you for your kindly interest in these ceremonies. My first official act will be to accept the portrait which you have kindly presented through Mr. Word. It surprises and pleases me. (Continued applause.)

After the cheering had subsided Cornelius Hedges said to Gov. Toole, "God bless you." Many had been one minute too late to be eye witnesses to the great event. The information was not given for half an hour, when Benjamin Webster, ex-Governor White's private secretary, surrendered the keys of the state to Governor Toole. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon Governor Toole wired Secretary Blaine to the effect that he had taken the oath of office and entered upon his duties as the governor of the state of Montana.

Among those who witnessed the inaugural ceremony were: James Miller, Sen. Word, Henry Bratton, Col. C. D. Curtis, Hugh McDougall, C. W. Cannon, J. B. Walker, E. D. Edgerton, Cornelius Hedges, Louis A. Walker, James Ferguson, F. M. Chadbourne, David Marks, Henry Cannon, Frederick M. Wilson, A. Lambeth, F. W. McConnell, Benjamin Webster, A. J. Fish, Major Burke, W. F. Franklin, C. J. Kinna, Dr. J. R. Atchison, William Taylor, Manager Swan of the Western Union, J. W. Thompson, George Hill, A. J. Fish, George Walker, James Sullivan, M. D. Curtis, E. W. Knight, W. W. Alderson, W. Ramsey, Dr. Barbour, Francis Pope, H. O. Collins, Sam Alexander, John McMurray, A. J. Steele, Donald Bradford, R. A. Harlow, Louis Smith, C. W. Gornell, Judge J. G. Sanders, James Hamilton, Proclamation, Wm. H. H. Dr. W. R. Ballard, Samuel Douglas, W. G. Prentiss, C. B. Nolan, Chas. Clarke, I. D. McCutcheon, Sheriff Jeffers, Dr. Crutcher, of Great Falls, Major Olitz, W. Hoffman, Herman Gans, J. S. Tooley, Francis Pope, Mr. A. D. Edgar, escorted the following distinguished railroad visitors, representatives of the Vanderbilt system of railways: Geo. H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad; R. M. Case, private secretary to Mr. Daniels; W. L. Wyand, north western passenger agent of the Michigan Central; F. P. Murray, western passenger agent of the Michigan Central; O. W. Ruggles, general passenger agent of the same line; J. H. Wiloughby, northern passenger agent of the Lake Shore route and C. K. Wilber, western passenger agent of the same; Wm. S. Baldwin, Pacific coast agent of the Vanderbilt system.

Among those who came in just as the ceremony was over were Col. C. A. Broadwater, D. A. G. Flowerree, A. W. Lyman, C. D. Greenfield and others. The inaugural ceremonies were simple throughout and passed off in a perfectly pleasant and happy manner.

Ex-Gov. S. T. Hauser, Sam Word, Henry Bratton, E. W. Beech, A. J. Steele, J. W. Baskett, A. Lambeth, F. M. Chadbourne, Hugh McDougall, R. M. Case and A. J. Davidson, formed a dinner party at the Broadwater last night, the occasion being a little celebration of the admission of Montana to statehood.

The first official act to assume the duties of his office was Chief Justice Henry N. Blake and Police Magistrate J. G. Sanders administered the first oath. The ceremony took place in the police court at 12:30 o'clock. Shortly afterwards W. H. Hunt, Judge, took the oath of office from the same official.

Congratulating the Governor.
The following telegram was received yesterday by Gov. Toole from Hon. J. E. Rickards, lieutenant-governor-elect, addressed to the first governor of the state of Montana and dated Butte City: "The loyal citizens of our grand new state rejoice to-night that we have been elevated to the full dignity of American citizenship. Partisan feeling is obliterated in our common joy. I heartily congratulate you and cordially for you an administration of prosperity such as we have never known. May the great ruler of all nations guide and sustain you."

Pioneers' Greeting.
The following was addressed "To His Excellency, Joseph K. Toole, Governor of Montana," and was signed by Chas. S. Warren, Jos. K. Clark, Jere Roach, Rod G. Leggett, David Upton and Lee W. Foster, all of Butte:

"As loyal citizens who helped to blaze the trails, we congratulate you upon your inauguration as governor of all Montana. For nearly a quarter of a century we have watched for this glad day. We pledge our best efforts to aid you in making Montana the Empire state of the great northwest. May the Great Ruler who watches over and directs the destinies of nations help you to give to the new state of Montana an administration that shall command their pride and admiration shall be our continual prayer."

A Grand Inaugural Ball.
In view of the fact that Montana's first governor was inducted into office without any pomp or ceremony commensurate with the important occasion, a number of leading citizens put their heads together last night and decided that a state inaugural ball should be given, which for grandeur shall be exceeded by the presidential inaugural ball. This event is to be coupled with a grand reception and the great festivity will occur at Col. Broadwater's magnificent mansion, which for this occasion will be cleared of its vast volume of water and a floor laid even with the ground promenade surrounding the south. Col. Broadwater was interviewed on the subject, and at once grasped the situation with that enterprise characteristic of him. He promises that the great building shall be decorated and festooned in all the splendor possible; the largest orchestra ever assembled in Montana will be provided and the occasion will be made the most memorable event in the new state's history. Invitations will be sent throughout the territory and it is fully expected that five thousand people will embrace this opportunity to honor Montana's first governor and commemorate the new state's entry into the union. The date of this big event has not been fixed, but it will not be far off and will be duly announced. An arrangement committee will be appointed to-day.

THE PROCLAMATION.
The Document Making Montana a State of the Union.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—President Harrison signed and issued the following proclamation at 10:30 o'clock this morning:

Whereas, The congress of the United States by an act approved the 22nd day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, provided that the inhabitants of the territory of Montana might upon the conditions prescribed in said act become the state of Montana; and, whereas, it was provided by said act that the delegates elected as therein provided to a constitutional convention in the territory of Montana, should meet at the seat of government of said territory, and after they had met and organized they should declare on behalf of the people of Montana that they adopt the constitution of the United States, whereupon the said convention should be authorized to form a state government for the proposed state of Montana; and where as, it was provided by said act that the constitution so adopted should be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the constitution of the United States and principles of the Declaration of Independence, and that the convention should by ordinance be irrevocably with-out the consent of the United States; and the people of said state and where as, it was provided by said act that the constitution thus formed for the people of the state of Montana should by ordinance of the convention forming the same be submitted to the people of Montana at an election to be held therein on the first Tuesday in October, 1890, for ratification or rejection by the qualified voters of said proposed state; that the returns of said election should be made

to the secretary of said territory, who, with the governor and chief justice thereof, or any two of them, should canvass the same; and if a majority of the legal votes cast should be for the constitution, the governor should certify the result to the president of the United States, together with a statement of the votes cast thereon and upon the separate articles or propositions and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions and ordinances; and whereas it has been certified to me by the governor of said territory that within the time prescribed by said act of congress the constitution for the state of Montana has been adopted, and that the same, together with two ordinances connected therewith, have been ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of said proposed state in accordance with the conditions prescribed in said act; and whereas a duly authenticated copy of said constitution and ordinances, as required by said act, has been received by me, now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States of America, do, in accordance with the provisions of the act of congress aforesaid, declare and proclaim the fact that the conditions imposed by congress on the state of Montana to entitle that state to admission to the union, have been ratified and accepted, and that admission into the union is now complete.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fourteenth.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the President: JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

What the Politicians Think.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—[Special.]—The admission of Montana to-day will probably have some effect upon the proceedings in court over the contested election cases. The republican state supreme court will now pass upon the cases, instead of the democratic territorial court. The game which has been going on in Montana day after day has been watched with interest by the men of both parties, and it is thought by the republicans here that Montana's admission and the republican courts will surely settle the contests in favor of that party. It is not said that President Harrison buried the matter on that account, but it is believed Montana republicans did want to get rid of the democratic supreme court before final action was taken. Through the error of Governor Moore of Washington, Montana becomes the forty-first state and Washington will be the baby.

Denison Will Celebrate.

PORT DENISON, Nov. 8.—[Special.]—News of Montana's admission was received here at noon to-day and created general satisfaction among our citizens. Most of the prominent business houses were duly decorated and a salute of forty-two guns was fired in honor of the event. Preparations for a grand ball and celebration are now being made.

THE GREAT STORM

Abate in New Mexico, But Kansas and Texas are Catching It.

CLAYTON, N. M., Nov. 8.—The storm has abated and for the first time in nine days the sun has shone to-day. While no authentic reports have been received concerning the loss of life, reports come in that several Mexican herders were frozen on the Leona, a small creek twenty miles south of town. No communication has been had directly, and the mails to seven different postoffices inland have not arrived. Some apprehension is felt concerning the Transpenn mail driver, who should have reached Clayton last evening, but has not as yet appeared. A telegram from Grande to-night gives another case of freezing, that of Joe Martin, a cowboy.

CLARENCE, TEX., Nov. 8.—The deepest snow in twelve years is on the ground now. The Fort Worth & Denver trains are blocked north of here in drives nine feet deep. It is the worst storm that ever visited the Panhandle.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 8.—Dispatches from western and southern Kansas give the details of a sleet and snow storm that raged there to-day. Sleet and sleet fell so thickly and so fast that the wind in many places was so fierce that the people did not dare venture out of doors.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Admiral Krantz, French minister of marine, has resigned.

The negro colonization bill passed the Mexican senate yesterday.

The flour mill of the St. Paul Rolling Mills company, of St. Paul, was destroyed last night, entailing a loss of \$150,000.

The Baltimore anarchists have issued a program for the celebration of the anniversary of the hanging of the Chicago anarchists Nov. 11.

The Dervishes recently attacked Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, and burned the city. Subsequently the Abyssinians attacked the Dervishes and defeated them, killing three chiefs.

A banquet was given by P. T. Barnum last evening in London. Among those present were Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Chas. Beresford, the Rothschilds, Sir John Folger, George Augustus Lord and many others. Mr. Gladstone and Lord Aberdeen sent letters of regret.

Wall Paper Manufacturers in Trouble.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The affairs of Daniel Carmichael, wallpaper manufacturer of Amsterdam, are said to be in a desperate state. He has conveyed all the property to his brother, Mayor John Carmichael, for \$91,000. The latter endeavored to meet Daniel's obligations, but as much of the paper maturing proved to be forged he declined to accept any more of it. The indebtedness will, it is said, be about \$220,000. The forgeries approximate \$300,000. The name of John McFarland, knit goods manufacturer, was found upon much of the paper, but he denies placing it there. It is understood that the forged paper is on H. W. Bragg & Co., paper manufacturers of New York.

Blow up the Postoffice.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The postmaster-general has received a letter from the postmaster at Louisville, Kent county, Ky., dated Nov. 7, in which he says his office has been completely demolished by persons who wanted to let him know how Ohio had done politically. They used dynamite. Investigation has been ordered.